and Delhi. However the same is yet to be accepted by Rajasthan. Further discussions with Rajasthan are continuing.

(b) (i) The number of existing water treatment plants located in Union Territory of Delhi with their processing installed capacity are given hereunder:

S. No.	Name of the Plant	Installed Capacity
1	Chandrawal I & II	90 MGD
2	Wazirabad I, II & III	120 MGD
3	Haiderpur	150 MGD
4	Bhagirathi	100 MGD
5	Ranney Wells, Tubewells	65 MGD
	TOTAL :	525 MGD

(ii) The conveyance loss of raw water from Munak H. W. upto Wazirabad through Yamuna bed has been estimated as 50% and that upto Haiderpur through Western Yamuna Canal as 30%. Distribution losses in Delhi has been estimated as 15%.

(c) As per the Perspective Plan drawn up, requirement of raw water has been estimated as 740 MGD by 1995, 928 MGD by 2001 and 1150 MGD by 2010 AD.

(d) The present requirement of raw water for over 93 lakhs population of Delhi and about 4 lakhs floating population, has been estimated as 700 MGD. To meet the demand, in addition to the present Water Treatment Plants of 550 MGD capacity, another 50 MGD capacity will be added shortly. Construction of 2 more Plants of 60 MGD capacity has also been started. A lined Carrier System is proposed to be constructed from Munak upto Haiderpur to save the conveyance loss thereby augmenting the availability of raw water. Negotiations are also going on with Haryana and Uttar Pradesh on the Question of exchange of treated effluent produced in Delhi for raw water from Haryana. Additional raw water for Delhi is also planned from Renuka Dam in H.P. and Kishau and Tehri Dams in Uttar Pradesh.

Irrigation Means for Small and Marginal Farmers

2419. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
SHRI RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bamboo boring, Dug well are most useful means of irrigation for small and marginal farmers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for last few years this programme has been going on in Bihar with 50 per cent subsidy each from Central Government and the State Government of Bihar;

(c) whether the Central Government has now unilaterally stopped the Central Subsidy from 1992 for this programme;

(d) whether for SC/ST farmers 100 per cent subsidy and marginal farmers 75 per cent subsidy is allowed;

(e) whether the Central and South Bihar is reeling under severe drought for last two years; and

(f) if so, how soon the Central Government would restore the share of subsidy for the programme of underground lift irrigation with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Agriculture for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for construction of Shallow Tubewells/Dugwells was in operation in 12 States including Bihar for Special Foodgrains Production Programme Rice & Wheat Districts from 1988-89 to 1991-92. The expenditure was shared between the States and Centre on 50 : 50 basis. The Assistance was provided for individual beneficiary for construction of shallow tubewells/dugwells @25% for small and 33⅓% for marginal and 50% for Scheduled Tribe farmers taking the unit cost of project as fixed by NABARD for different Agro-climatic regions. Alternatively, free boring on lands of small farmers, marginal farmers and tribal farmers were provided within the ceiling limits of Rs. 3000, Rs. 4000 and Rs. 5000 respectively. The Scheme was transferred to the concerned States with effect from 1-4-1992 as per the decision of National Development Council (NDC).